

on Kirin, from which place the women and civilians are fleeing in panic.

Assuming that Mr. Gillespie is accurately informed, the importance of the news he brings does not need emphasizing. It would seem that the Japanese are thus venturing upon what appears to be an immensely difficult undertaking; that is, to reach Kirin, which is an important town of Manchuria, some 150 miles from the Korean frontier, by a long march through a formidable country and through mountains in weather of almost Arctic severity. It is suggested that the apparent impossibility of such an enterprise led the Russians to leave the route unguarded.

Whether a march to Kirin is contemplated or not, the Japanese occupation of Posset Bay, if true, furnishes them an admirable base for operating against Vladivostok, which is ninety miles distant. It is pointed out that this action would be exactly analogous to the occupation of Guantanamo, Cuba, by the Americans, as a base for the fleet blockading Santiago.

Besides the foregoing, a news agency has received a despatch dated Vladivostok, Feb. 25, to the effect that nine foreign warships were sighted near the horizon at 10:10 o'clock Thursday morning. They remained in the neighborhood for an hour, when a sudden fog hid them from view. It is not known whither they went.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS LEAVE VLADIVOSTOK.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Newchwang says it is officially announced that the Russian administration has been removed from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk.

CZAR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

Much Pleased Over the Repulse of the Japanese Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—The czar has caused a message to be telegraphed conveying the warmest congratulations to Viceroy Alexieff and the entire Russian squadron at Port Arthur upon the able manner in which it repulsed the Japanese attack yesterday.

The Russian battleships Retvizan and Tsvetich can be fully repaired only at Vladivostok. With a view of utilizing their formidable artillery it has been decided to employ them as coast-guard ships until an opportunity occurs to send them to Vladivostok.

An ambulance train left here for the Far East yesterday. It is expected to arrive at the scene of operations in two weeks.

The Novo Vremya says that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is based on the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Korea. It expresses surprise that Great Britain has not protested against Japan's violation thereof. It asserts that if this silence continues Russia will be justified in regarding the alliance as exclusively against her.

It is unofficially stated that the Baltic Squadron will sail for the Far East at the end of June. The squadron will consist of eight battleships, five cruisers, and thirty torpedo boats. Rear Admiral Rojdestvenski will be in command.

There are renewed reports of the sufferings of the troops from the cold in Siberia. It is asserted that numbers attempting to cross Lake Baikal on foot have been frozen to death, while others have had their feet frozen.

ARMY FRONTS NEAR PING YANG.

Russian and Japanese Scouts Sight Each Other, but Do Not Clash.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, Feb. 25.—Japanese and Russian mounted scouts sighted each other for the first time yesterday near Ping Yang, in northern Korea. They were two miles apart, and there was no firing.

Permits for correspondents to join the army are still withheld. Nearly forty correspondents, all except three being Englishmen or Americans, are waiting here, and more are expected. The three exceptions are two Germans and a Frenchman.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Seoul says that 1,000 Russian troops are at Tongwui and 500 at Ransong (Yensan?). The Korean Government has accordingly changed front, expecting a Japanese reverse, and is trying to sit on the fence. It has refused to allow the troops to occupy the old palaces.

Several war correspondents started for Ping Yang on Thursday. Forty more are expected daily with the Japanese headquarters staff. Everything is at famine prices. Horses can only be procured at enormous cost. All the telegrams are cut. There is much anxiety concerning the missionaries at Suncheon. The latest news from there, dated Feb. 13, reported that they were short of provisions.

With reference to the attitude of the Korean Government mentioned above it can be pointed out that despatches from other sources represent the Japanese protectorate as having become effective. The Korean Emperor and the Government are entirely under Japanese control. The Japanese Resident, or Viceroy, Tokugawa resides in the imperial palace, where the Emperor is apparently in a certain sense a prisoner.

A despatch to the Times from Seoul says that Russian troops are reported to be at Anju, Kusan and Yungju.

BANISHING COREANS.

Former Minister of Finance, a Pro-Russian, Sent to Japan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SEOUL, Feb. 25.—The Japanese are re-constructing the Korean Government. Yi Yung Ik, formerly Korean Minister of Finance, was transported to Japan on Tuesday. Other prominent Koreans who favor Russia will probably follow him.

TO REPAIR RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Attempt Will Be Made to Build Emergency Dry Dock at Port Arthur.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—According to a mailed report from Sebastopol, Prof. Timanoff has devised a plan for immediately constructing a dry dock at Port Arthur in which the Russian warships can be repaired. He proposes to dam one of the corners of the

inner harbor and to dredge and pump out the enclosure.

Naval officers doubt if such a dry dock could be constructed quickly enough to be valuable, but the attempt will be made. Seventy Sebastopol shipwrights and artificers have started to join 2,000 workmen from the Baltic shipyards at Moscow, whence they will go to Port Arthur by train.

JAPAN PAYS AMERICAN CLAIM.

Settles \$115,000 Trading Company Bill in Dispute Since 1900.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The Japanese Government to-day handed to Mr. Griscom, the American Minister, a draft for \$115,000 in settlement of the famous White Whiskey claim of the American Trading Company of New York.

The matter had been a subject of diplomatic controversy since 1900 and interfered in a measure with the friendly relations between the two countries. The settlement is a source of great satisfaction to all American merchants trading with the Far East, and following, as it does, the withdrawal of the obnoxious order restricting the operation of foreign life insurance companies in Japan, which companies are mostly American, disposes of all important diplomatic differences between Japan and the United States.

The American Trading Company imported a large amount of whiskey into Japan and the Japanese customs officers levied on it a tariff which the company asserted was too high by \$167,000. An appeal was made to the Japanese Minister of Finance and he upheld the customs officers. The company then called upon the State Department at Washington for assistance and the matter was referred to the United States Legation at Tokio. President James B. Morse of the American Trading Company received word of the settlement yesterday. He said that the settlement was of course a compromise.

PLAN TO DRAW FRANCE IN.

One Version of Russia's Declaration Regarding Korea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he has the highest authority for stating that a serious international crisis was narrowly averted at the end of last week. Russia, he says, formally notified the Powers that in view of the happenings in Korea she would no longer regard the latter country as neutral. This might have been interpreted as meaning that Russia was warring with two nations, thereby causing to become active the Franco-Russian alliance.

The French Government was anxious that this should not affect the understanding with Great Britain regarding the Far East, and it sent a special messenger to London, whence a prompt and cordial reply was returned.

The correspondent adds that Japan replied to the Russian notification by issuing a declaration that was tantamount to establishing a protectorate over Korea.

MASSACRE BY RUSSIANS.

Manchurian Village Wiped Out as Act of Vengeance, Say Natives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch to the Standard from Tientsin says that, according to native reports, the Russians took terrible vengeance on the villagers near the Sungari River after the attempt to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream.

The troops burned a large village and massacred the inhabitants, including the women.

NOT A WAR OF CONQUEST.

Japan's Promise to Respect Integrity of China and Korea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, Feb. 26.—Japan, deprived by assurances given in answer to the notes of the Chinese Minister and United States Minister Griscom from acquiring territory in China, and, further, binding herself to respect the integrity of Korea, voluntarily abandons all possibility of obtaining territory as a result of the war.

This unselfish attitude is unique and calculated to bring Japan the sympathy and confidence of the Western Powers, and is in strong contrast to the Russian policy, which brought about the war.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Tokio correspondent of the Standard cables an interview he had with Prime Minister Katsura, who reiterated Japan's reluctance to appeal to arms. The Russian designs, however, left her no choice, and she is now resolved to strike hard and fast, if only that the agony may be as brief as possible.

The value of the British alliance, the Prime Minister added, is fully recognized. The knowledge that the Japanese have the sympathy of Great Britain and the moral support of the neutral Powers will go far to sustain them in the struggle.

They do not aim at obtaining fresh territory, but solely seek to remove a constant menace to the freedom and tranquillity of East Asia and to secure a lasting peace. Japan is confident that she will achieve this.

SWELLING JAPAN'S WAR FUND.

Japanese and Chinese in the West Making Generous Contributions.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 25.—The Japanese of Vancouver have contributed \$10,000 to the war fund. The Japanese of San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Vancouver have raised, with some Chinese aid, \$235,000. In Vancouver the contributions were from money earned from 60 cents to \$2 a day, the average contribution being \$12.50 a man.

The Japanese Consul says: "A large sum will go forward from here on every boat till the end of the war."

HONOLULU, Feb. 19, via San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The Japanese in Hawaii have already raised \$20,000 for the fund for the relief of sick and wounded in the war. Many house servants, who earn only from \$3 to \$7 a week, have given sums ranging from \$25 to \$50. Subscriptions have also been received here for the bond issue authorized by the Government.

ICE RAILROAD OPEN.

Trains Make the Trip Over Lake Baikal in Four Hours.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the first train crossed Lake Baikal yesterday. It made the trip in four hours on the newly laid line over the ice. The sledges take the same time to cross, but by the cars detaining of troops is obviated.

RUSSIA OUR FRIEND, HE SAYS.

STRONG PLEA FOR HER CAUSE AT THE CAYUGA DINNER.

Peter A. Hendrick Tells the Diners That We Should Sympathize With Russian Now Recalling What She Did for Us in the Civil War—Seward's Sons There.

Sachems, braves and squaws of the tribe of the Cayugas, called for modern convenience the Society of the Cayugas, had their third annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The dinner was on the 115th anniversary of the cession of the lands of the Cayuga Indians to the State of New York.

Frederick W. Seward, a son of William H. Seward and an assistant secretary of State from 1861 to 1869, presided. Other diners were Gen. William H. Seward, the president of the Society; Ex-Judge Warren Higley, Justice Willard H. Olmsted, the Hon. Frederick G. Allen, United States Commissioner of Patents; Peter A. Hendrick, a brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Philippines; Prof. Homer C. Bristol and the Hon. Lewis Paddock, the oldest member of the tribe present. Mr. Lewis is more than 90 years old, and he came down from Auburn yesterday especially to attend the dinner.

The speakers were Judge Higley, Prof. Bristol, Dr. John S. Hawley, Mr. Hendrick, Commissioner Allen and E. Clarence Aiken. Mr. Hendrick sprang the sensation of the evening. In speaking of William H. Seward he said:

"At this time, when war is on between Russia and Japan, we hear a great deal in our own city and throughout the country of sympathy for Japan. I cannot but believe that, if it were not for the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of the United States who would be for the great empire by the shore of the northern sea."

"At the time when this country was in its death struggle the statesmanship of Seward gave to this country the abiding friendship of Russia. England and France were against us. Had the sympathy of either become active, only the shattered remnants of a great republic would have been left."

"At this critical moment when England's navy threatened to go to the assistance of the Confederacy, the great White Star sent his fleet into the harbor of New York and from there to the Potomac with sealed orders to open fire on the works of the Confederacy should a single English or French gun be unlimbered in the cause of the rebellion."

"At this time, then, there should be no misunderstanding as to with which combatant the sympathy of the American people lies. First, last and all the time, we should be with Russia, our friend at a time when she needs and friends were scarce."

SANK WITH HER DEAD ABOARD.

Sailors' Graves for the Russians Killed on the Varyag.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Chemulpho despatch to the Telegraph gives a long description of the action of Feb. 8, according to which the Russian gunboat Korietz fired the first shot, but it was accidental, having been fired while she was clearing for action.

The correspondent says that he has been unable to learn why the Captain of the American warship Vicksburg did not attend the meeting at which the Captains of the warships Talbot, Elba and Pascal drew up a strong protest to Admiral Uriu for attacking the first shot at her.

Subsequently when the Talbot, Elba and Pascal sent boats to embark the Russian crew the Vicksburg also sent a boat, but the Russians refused to use it, as the Captain refused to receive Russians aboard the Vicksburg.

The correspondent describes the terrible bombardment of the Varyag after she sailed out toward certain destruction with her hand playing the Russian national anthem and amid the cheers of the British, French and Italian sailors. The Varyag reached Round Island, some 3,000 metres from the Japanese ships, when the battleship Mikasa fired the first shot at her.

The projectile struck the Varyag amidships. Within four minutes ten similar missiles hit her, doing terrible damage. The Varyag circled in a small radius, using all her guns and endeavoring to effect an opening in the ring of Japanese fire through which to use her great speed to escape. The Korietz performed the same movements, but she was too old and did no damage, so the Japanese left her alone.

The terrible cannonade continued for fifty-five minutes. After thirty minutes the Varyag was on fire fore and aft and many of her crew were killed. Nevertheless, she fought on gallantly. Finally she turned and steamed slowly back to her moorings, followed by the Korietz, which was not touched.

Before the Varyag was scuttled the correspondent visited her. He says that the damage done by the Japanese shells was terrible. The bridge was shot away and the vessel's sides were riddled. Everywhere were ghastly indications of slaughter. The dead were left on board to receive a sailor's grave.

SPIES IN THE FIELD OF WAR.

Both Japan and Russia Have Used Them Several Arrests Made.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 25.—Mail advices from Yokohama say that arrests of supposed spies had become numerous in Japan and Manchuria before war began. Japan and Russia have not only been employing spies liberally, but have been keeping sharp watch for enemies in disguise. The Japanese who attempted to sell the plan of the Kuro naval station to Russian officers were arrested at Piroshima on Jan. 29 and imprisoned.

On Feb. 2 another Japanese was arrested at the Kuro naval station on suspicion of being a spy in the service of Russia. He was seized while attempting to photograph views of the bay where the warships are lying. On his trial he said he had been asked by Lieutenant Commander Marsh, Naval Attaché of the American Legation at Tokio, to take the pictures. He was remanded to jail to permit an investigation of the matter.

Japan has also been able to buy military secrets from her enemy. What was considered to be authentic news had been received at Yokohama to the effect that a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Russian Army named Kotzebug had been arrested at Chita on the charge of selling information to the Japanese. He was sent to St. Petersburg in Irons.

It was known at Yokohama that a large number of efficient and daring Japanese officers had been sent into Manchuria to secure information and primarily with the object of destroying bridges and otherwise preventing the continued use of the East Asian railroad.

American Naval Force Concentrating at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In addition to the vessels of the Asiatic cruiser squadron, many of the gunboats in the Far East will be sent to Shanghai. The USS Annapolis and the Frolic arrived there yesterday and the El Cano sailed from Kiukiang for that place.

CONSIDER ENGLAND THEIR FOE.

Russians' Hatred Fed by False Statements.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The English correspondents in Russia call attention to the intense and growing feeling against the British, which, they say, is already so serious as to threaten a momentous effect in the future. They attribute this feeling to the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by Berlin and other agencies, as well as the local press, in which accusations against the British for helping the official denials. Indeed, these denials are completely ignored and the original accusations are reiterated as facts not admitting of doubt.

The following brief extracts from the Grashdanin, a high class journal, indicate the state of feeling. This paper says:

"There is not one Russian of any age or condition who does not grasp the fact that we have not to do with the Japanese, who are unworthy of Russian blood or Russian hatred, but we have to deal with England. All the hatred all the force of the Russian spirit thirsting for blood is directed against England. Clamoring for revenge the people are crying: 'We are giving millions for war against the Japanese, but we will give milliards for a war against England if the czar will only say the word.'"

DEFENDS BRITISH ACTION.

Lord Selborne Says Navy is Observing Strict Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Lords to-day that he was at a perfect loss to conjecture the source of the stories with reference to action of Great Britain in matters affecting the Russo-Japanese war. There was some influence at work endeavoring to misrepresent the attitude of the country and to show that the navy was not observing the strict neutrality which was incumbent upon it.

Lord Selborne denied that the Argentine warships bought by Japan left Genoa under the British flag. The Admiralty did not supply two naval officers as captains of the cruisers, and there was no foundation for the story that the cruisers were escorted down the Mediterranean by his Majesty's ships. He denied that the British had acted in a discourteous or unusual manner with regard to the docking of Russian destroyers at Malta. It was nothing but a regrettable misunderstanding, arising from a desire on the part of the British to see that the Russian officers understood their position. He said the Wei-hai-wei story was a wicked falsehood.

Lord Rosebery expressed satisfaction with the statement, cited the manner in which the Russian sailors had been received at Chemulpho by the French, Italian and British warships, and said the whole desire of the British Navy was to fulfill in spirit and letter all the objects of a strict neutrality.

DR. MCGEE AND HER NURSES.

Philadelphia Red Cross Society Will Send Ten to Japan for Army Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The National Red Cross Society having decided that the project to send Dr. McGee and her nurses to Japan presented too many difficulties to be undertaken, the Philadelphia Red Cross Society will send ten nurses within a month, and Dr. McGee will follow. This action was decided upon at a meeting held in this city to-day, which was addressed by Miss Boardman of Washington, leader of the opposition to Clara Barton, Dr. Anita McGee, president of the National Association of Spanish-American Nurses, will have charge of the first detachment. She also attended the meeting to-day.

RUSSIA TO IGNORE TREATY.

Won't Recognize Korea's New Agreement With Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Russia has refused to recognize the treaty by which Japan guarantees the integrity and independence of Korea, and Count Cassini, the czar's Ambassador in St. Petersburg, has informed the Russian Foreign Office. The ground given by Russia for this action is that the treaty was negotiated by Korea under duress. The State Department has learned that the treaty was signed on the night of Feb. 23.

British Ties Give Money to Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—The crews of the British ship, the H. M. S. Geyser, half a day's pay for the benefit of the Russian sailors who were wounded at Chemulpho and were brought here on the cruiser Amphitrite. The Admiralty is giving them summer kites for use in Ceylon.

American Line's Good Record.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The post office records show that between Nov. 7 and Jan. 9 the American and Cunard steamships completed eleven eastward and nine westward voyages. In the eastward voyages the American Line landed the mails first on seven occasions and on the westward six.

Cutting the Wires in Korea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—Russian videttes have cut the wires between Anju and Ping Yang in Korea.

WOMAN EMBEZZLES.

Robbed Money Letters in Drug Store Post Office Station.

Beatrice Mollerau, a clerk employed in the postal sub-station in Heffen's drug store, Pleasant avenue and 121st street, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of abstracting money from letters. She was held in \$2,000 bail.

Inspectors Jacobs and Mayer had been led by repeated complaints from that district to watch the young woman. They discovered that she had taken in all about \$50 out of registered letters. She pleaded guilty and waived examination. The young woman's mother, who lives at 121st street, appeared with her daughter, and both wept bitterly as the old lady told how her daughter had acquired the cocaine habit through a medicine she had begun to use some time ago which contained a great deal of cocaine.

"I think she was mentally restrained," said the old lady. A member of the family furnished the bail, and the girl was released. She was employed until last year by Helene Mora, the actress.

Union of Foremen Ruled Out.

The Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union has decided not to admit a union of asphalt foremen, which had submitted credentials for membership. This decision was at the request of the Asphalt Workers' Union, which said that the foremen are representatives of the employers and therefore not in touch with organized labor.

Premier Balfour Recovers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—Premier Balfour has recovered from his illness and has resumed his place in the House of Commons.

To Care a Kid in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refer to it. It cures Croup, E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c a box.

SALE OF THE GIBBS PICTURES.

PART OF THE COLLECTION SOLD FOR MORE THAN IT ALL COST.

Yesterday's Total Was \$25,280 for the 91 Pictures—\$40,495 for the Two Days—Wynant's "Keene Valley" Goes for \$1,525—Paintings as an Investment.

Patrons of the auction sale of the late F. S. Gibbs's paintings, held in Mendelssohn Hall, appreciated generously Senator Gibbs's choice of pictures at the second session of the auction last evening. For the ninety-seven pictures sold \$25,280 was paid, which with the \$15,215 proceeds of Wednesday evening's sale makes the total to date \$40,495, or considerably more than, according to report, the whole collection cost Mr. Gibbs, thereby once more demonstrating the value of paintings as an investment, even in a very miscellaneous collection. The concluding session of the Gibbs auction comes this evening, when the best and most interesting and valuable of his paintings are to be offered.

Wynant's "Keene Valley, New Hampshire," brought the highest price last evening, going to T. R. Ball for \$1,525, and a firm of dealers took "The Golden Hour" at \$1,000. George Inness's "Evening on the Hudson" went for \$900, and Murphy's "Sun-down" at \$600.

Following are the pictures sold, with artists' and buyers' names and prices:

91 "Military Road to Tiflis," Verestchagin; 110
92 "Landscape," Blacklock; W. Siddons; 110
93 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
94 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
95 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
96 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
97 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
98 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
99 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
100 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
101 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
102 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
103 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
104 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
105 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
106 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
107 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
108 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
109 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
110 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
111 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
112 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
113 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
114 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
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116 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
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137 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
138 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
139 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
140 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
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175 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
176 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
177 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
178 "Landscape," Blacklock; C. A. Scherler; 110
179 "Landscape," Black